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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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ADMIRAL DEWEY

And the Magnificent Reception Given Him in New York.

THE PARADE TO GRANT'S TOMB

Presentation of the Gold Loving Cup by a Mayor Van Wyck—Scenes Along the Line.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—As the carriage bearing Admiral Dewey leading the great land parade turned into Seventy-second street the voices of children were heard. Little ones in blue and little ones in white, grouped to form the word "Dewey," were making sweet the morning air with words of welcome.

This tribute of the children was one of the most beautiful features of the day, and touched the Admiral just about as deeply as did the presentation of the golden loving cup by Mayor Van Wyck. He fully realized for the first time the deep meaning with which his reception by the nation and its people is fraught.

With bared head he mounted the platform in front of the City Hall to receive the loving cup and faced his friends. His ready smile had faded, his fine features evidenced the rush and surge of emotions that rarely come in to the life of any man. There was none of the air of the conqueror about him. He lost his self-possession and wept. Tears coursed down his bronzed cheeks, and for once he was taken by surprise.

Raising aloft the golden trophy presented to him by the people, he gazed upon it silently for moments that seemed hours. He tried to speak. Words failed. He turned to the committee, then to his officers, standing in full uniform by his side. Mechanically he plucked their sleeves.

"These men—" he began; then broke down. Finally he said: "These are the men to whom the honor is due."

"Mr. Mayor," turning to the city's Executive, "it is quite impossible to express in words how deeply I feel, how deeply I am impressed by these tokens of honor that are shown me. I thank you from the bottom of my heart. It is beautiful," holding aloft the golden cup.

Then suddenly: "Where are my officers?" he said. "Captain Lamberton and Commander Colvocoresses!" he urged. "Forward!"

"Ah," he continued, "look at them. These are the men of that magnificent squadron which I have the honor to command."

Turning to the Mayor, he opened his lips to speak. He faltered a moment, then again and again tried to speak. At last the words came. It was one of the simplest and briefest speeches ever made by an American naval hero.

"I thank you," he said. That was all.

Who will rightly describe the kaleidoscopic panorama of the land parade, the march from Riverside to Washington's Arch of 35,000 men led to Madison Square by Dewey himself? Here at the tomb of Grant were half a million people so wedged into the reviewing stands that the faces became a blur. Here was the winding Hudson beneath, the glorious autumn sun above, a gentle wind, and the colors of the nation in every design and form. To his carriage came Dewey from the little steamer which had brought him up the river. Just one roar greeted him: "Dewey!"

When Admiral Dewey finally appeared with the Mayor the band again struck up "Hail to the Chief!" and the crowd cheered continuously. As the Admiral was driven out of the gate to the pier he saw Governor Roosevelt outside, surrounded by his staff. The Governor, in frock coat and silk hat, was mounted. His staff was resplendent with gold lace. Admiral Dewey saluted the Governor, and when his carriage had passed the Executive set spurs to his horse and went galloping up the hill toward the tomb in true cowboy style, regardless of his silk hat. He got a great ovation as he went along. It was second only to that given to Admiral Dewey.

Eleven o'clock was the time set for the parade to get under way, and considering the formalities crowded into the preceding hours, the start was made with remarkable promptness. What with the gay uniforms of the waiting soldiery, the excitement and ceremony incident to landing the sailors from the warships strung out in the river below, the crowd had plenty to occupy it. Finally the mounted police detailed to clear the way for the advance clattered down the drive, scattering the overcurious to the right and left. There was a deal of shouting on the part of the mounted men, a scurrying of the crowd, and as the way cleared before them a flying wedge of mounted police following the skirmish line jogged slowly down the drive and the great column was under way.

Major General Roe, with his glittering gold-laced staff, followed immediately on the heels of the police, and Souza's band, breaking into one of the airs that men have been marching to and dying to during the last year, or more, took up their places at the head of the men who had made this superb demonstration possible. There had

been a few little tentative attempts, cheers before, but as the battalions of sailors from the Olympia swung into place the crowd struck the note that was to echo down all the miles of streets over which the parade would pass. Lieutenant Commander Colvocoresses was at their head. The men were formed in company front, and looked eminently businesslike in their dark blue uniforms, relieved only by the tan leggings that showed work-clothes underneath. The hats were cassettes and the glistening lines of light that shifted along their square rifle barrels. What a reception they got! One would have thought the vocal possibilities of every throat were exhausted. But if he did he learned that he had evidently overlooked something somewhere in each of those same throats.

A moment afterward the carriage containing Dewey and the Mayor appeared in the wake of the Olympia men. The people saw them—most of them for the first time—a rather under-sized man with bronzed, kindly face, that even all the bravery of the gilt of an Admiral's full-dress uniform cannot obscure. By his side sat the still smaller Mayor of New York, plain, formal, in his conventional frock coat and silk hat, and trying to look as though riding beside returning conquerors was part of his daily duty. The cheering that hailed the Olympia men was a commonplace vocal demonstration in comparison to that which greeted their honored chief.

Dewey could not see Memorial Arch when approaching it on the avenue until he reached the crest of Murray Hill, where he could look down the slope and catch the gleaming white of the colonnade through which he was to pass. He could barely distinguish the words of welcome upon the arch, but the great figures of Barry, of Paragut, of Decatur, of Porter, stood out with startling distinctness, and reminded him of the past.

Again the police stopped, but before any one had time to become impatient several shots rang in the air, a battalion of sailors passed, and the shouting became tumultuous, culminating in every form of noise, testifying popular appreciation as the carriage containing Admiral Dewey and Mayor Van Wyck drew up at the reviewing stand. Flags and handkerchiefs waved in every direction as the Mayor stepped to the ground, closely followed by the Admiral, who bared his head and bowed repeatedly to those on the stand. By the time Admiral Dewey had mounted the steps, the second carriage stopped and Captain Wildes and Coghill alighted from it. Then followed a long line of vehicles bringing the other guests of honor. Seated behind a bank of 20,000 bride's roses, and with the cheers of thousands ringing constantly in his ears and the music of dozens of bands swelling the din, Admiral Dewey reviewed the great parade. The crowd had not yet filled with cheering, and for several hours the people stood there cheering everybody who could possibly deserve a cheer. Below the arch, clear to Washington Square, there were the same scenes of enthusiasm that had been witnessed on the upper end of the line of march.

When the parades got to the square the various organizations marched away to disband, and the greatest parade ever held in New York was over.

Rear Admiral Schley divided the honors with the central figure of the day. He received a demonstration second only to that of Dewey. People along the line of march fairly rose at him.

"Hurrah for the hero of Santiago!" "There is the man that smashed Cerera's fleet!" "Hip, Hip, Hurrah, for Schley!" and kindred cries from all parts of the line. In upper Fifth avenue some enthusiastic lady threw him a handful of roses. They fairly landed in the carriage. The Admiral leaned forward, picked them up and lifted them to his lips. Instantly all the ladies in the balcony seemed piqued with the desire to have their flowers similarly honored and he was fairly bombarded. Many of the flowers fell into the street, only to be caught up by eager spectators and carried to the carriage. Before he got to Madison Square Admiral Schley was up to his arms in flowers.

Only one distressing incident occurred within Dewey's view. A wire had been stretched across the space between two of the stands in the park. The awful press of people broke it and they surged into the avenue, those in front powerless to resist the pressure of the thousands in the rear. The police officers on foot were helpless. Try as they would they could not stem the tide, which promised to impede the entire parade. Suddenly a half-hundred mounted policemen galloped up, having formed a line, charged and shoved the people back. Many women and children were caught in the crush. Some shrieked, others fainted, and several, after the panic was over, were carried away in ambulances.

Tonight the smoker given at the Waldorf-Astoria to the sailors of the Olympia coincided New York's wondrous reception to Admiral Dewey and the great column was under way.

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FOURTEEN FREED

Philippine Peace Commission Returns from American Prisoner.

AGUINALDO AND MEN STILL HELD

Aguinaldo's Army Tired of War but Will Fight for Independence to the Last.

PLAYS FOR TIME.

MANILA, Oct. 1, noon.—The Philippine Peace Commission, which arrived at the American lines yesterday morning, brought a request from Aguinaldo that he be permitted to send a representative of his Government to negotiate for peace. General Otis refused the request. There will be another conference.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The War Department has received the following:

"MANILA, Sept. 28.—Adjutant General, Washington: I have received a communication, dated the 12th inst., from General Garcia, commanding all insurgent troops in Eastern Mindanao. He expresses a desire to turn the country over to the United States and surrender its armed forces. OTIS."

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MANILA, Sept. 30, 7:30 p. m.—This has been an eventful day with the northern outposts of the American army at Angeles. Early this morning the Philippine Peace

groups. It is stated here that the burghers have requested permission either to return to their farms or raid Natal.

A telegram from Voeksrust says that it is reported that the Boers intend to take up a position at Schinons Hogte, falling back on Laing's Nek if forced to do so.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Indications this evening lead to the belief that, in view of the Cabinet message, the Boers will probably commit an overt act which will bring on hostilities before the assembling of Parliament. All the latest dispatches from the Transvaal show the liveliest activity on the part of the burghers. Telegrams from Pretoria announce that artillery is being rapidly loaded at the station for the front, and that military trains have preference on all lines. The Cape mail is delayed in consequence of the large amount of rolling stock reserved for the forces.

A large number of burghers left yesterday for the Natal border and another for Middleburg. Detachments of cyclists are being distributed among the different commanders. It is understood that the first contingent of the Pretoria force will leave for the eastern border tomorrow.

Commanding-General Joubert yesterday addressed a crowd of burghers at the Pretoria station. His remarks were loudly cheered. The officers of the German corps left for the front today and the Hollander's corps paraded in the principal square of Pretoria and saluted President Krueger.

The Boers are concentrating in the country contiguous to Natal, where the first outbreak of hostilities is likely to occur. Large contingents of burghers are converging from all parts on this probable battlefield. The excitement continues at fever heat. The Commandant-General has issued a notice calling the commanders to assemble at a specified spot on the Natal border. The commanders from Krugersdorp, whose burghers checkmated the Jameson raiders, will embark on trains for the frontier tonight.

There is great activity at the War Office at Pretoria. The artillery reserves have been called out, the arrangements to defend the frontier are now complete, and the work of equipment is proceeding rapidly. The burghers are congregating in the towns, ready to join their commands, which, however, have strict orders not to approach too near the frontier, and to avoid a collision with the British forces. The Boer forces are gathering at their bases of action a short distance from the border, such as Harrismith, Voeksrust, Vryheid and Bremersdorp.

A telegram received today says two batteries of field artillery and 500 burghers have started for Voeksrust; and that another 500 men go there today. The streets at Pretoria present a scene of great military animation. Armed burghers and artificers are riding about, the field cornets being engaged in warning the burghers to be in readiness at a moment's notice.

A quantity of ammunition for Maxim guns is reported to have arrived at Harrismith, and the burghers at Bremersdorp are practicing with the Maxim gun. A number of young Boers who have been studying at Cape Town have started for home. The Volksraad, in secret session, has passed a high treason bill, providing for the confiscation of the property of burghers who refuse service. The proposal was submitted to make the confiscation retrospective, so as to include certain miliaires, but it was rejected.

A dispatch from Johannesburg reports a meeting of the wholesale and retail merchants there to consider the steps to be taken for the protection of their town. The chairman said he had been informed that the Government did not intend to expel the British subjects in the event of war. A resolution was passed in favor of forming a guard composed of merchants, property-owners and others and empowering a committee to procure funds to carry on the municipal government.

From Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, it is said on reliable authority that at a secret session the Raad had passed a stringent commando law. Burghers who have left the Orange Free State recently have been ordered to return in default of £500 fine, five years' imprisonment and the confiscation of their property.

A squadron of British cruisers is gathered at Cape Town. Advices from the interior of South Africa indicate that thus far the natives are quiet and there is no sign of trouble. This is reassuring as it was feared that some of the tribes in Zululand and elsewhere were becoming restless.

The arrivals at Durban, Natal, from the Rand continue to arrive at Newcastle, Natal, where earthworks are being raised. Light rains are reported in the north of Natal. Farmers within the probable fighting zones are sending their stock south.

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DURBAN, Sept. 29.—The summoning of the volunteers has caused widespread excitement. The men responded readily, and 800 troops, with numerous guns, will entrain tomorrow.

CHARTERING AMERICAN TRANS-PORTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Major Scobel of the British army has chartered the steamship Mount Royal, making the third transport, closed another contract for mules and placed the first order for grain and forage for the army supplies to be sent to the Transvaal, South Africa.

COLONISTS READY TO FIGHT.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 29.—A conference of the military commandants of all the colonies except New Zealand is sitting here to discuss the equipment and dispatch of an Australian force to South Africa. Volunteers are coming forward largely from all the colonies. About 1400 Victorians have already volunteered.

THE DESCENDANTS

Of the Early Hawaiian Missionaries.

Three Hundred and Thirty-Eight Children and Grandchildren Now Reside in the Islands.

The Friend's estimate of the number of the descendants of the early missionaries is as follows:

Surviving sons resident in Hawaii..	91
daughters resident in Hawaii	73
sons abroad	64
daughters abroad	72
grandsons in Hawaii	101
granddaughters in Hawaii	73
grandsons abroad	123
granddaughters abroad	124

Total children living	300
Total grandchildren living	421

There are 338 children and grandchildren of missionaries residing here, or about one-twentieth of the combined white population, exclusive of the Latin races.

Of the sons now living, we find sixteen who are in the Christian ministry, or over one in ten. We believe this to be a much larger percentage of ministers than can be found in any class of families in the United States. Eight of the sixteen are now in active Foreign Mission service five of them in Hawaii, viz., Messrs. H. Bingham, F. W. Damon, O. P. Emerson, O. H. Gulick and H. H. Parker—men of whom the church is not ashamed.

There are several young preachers and missionaries at work or coming forward in the third generation. It may be hoped that there will be many such. But that generation is not as near to the old missionaries, and hence is, perhaps, less imbued with their spirit. Yet it is a happiness to know that there are here very many devoted and loving Christian workers of both sexes, both of those connected and unconnected with Mission families. The spirit of the Fathers abides in the churches of Hawaii, with their membership from many nationalities.

MRS. TODD AGAIN.

General Shafter Will Have to Send Her to Molokai.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Today the War Department saddled upon General Shafter at San Francisco the troublesome question of the disposition of Mrs. Todd, the woman who is suffering from leprosy. The department wrestled with this question for three days, and not finding a solution suggested that the matter be disposed of by the General Immigrant Commissioner at San Francisco. It is believed a Government transport will be used in conveying Mrs. Todd to the leper colony at Hawaii, but just now to get her aboard without creating a scene and alarming the other passengers is what is puzzling the officials.

It is believed she will be transferred to the steamer from her present quarters during the night before the other passengers are permitted to embark. This can be done, it is said, without risk to any. The sufferer can be confined in her apartment, and she will in no way come in contact with her fellow-passengers. Pains will be taken to conceal her presence, as a panic would doubtless ensue if her condition should become known. The name of the transport and date of sailing will be kept secret.

The LATEST PLAN

For Crushing Philippine Rebels

America Troops to Make a Concentrated Movement Northward on Tarac—What Lawton Is Doing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The War Department has received the following:

"MANILA, Sept. 30.—Adjutant General, Washington: A communication dated the 12th instant from General Garcia, commanding all the insurgent troops in Eastern Mindanao, expresses a desire to turn the country over to the United States and to surrender the insur-gent arms. OTIS."

MANILA, Sept. 30, 8:40 p. m. Fourteen American prisoners, all enlisted soldiers, have been delivered up by the Filipinos. It is reported from Ilolio that the Tagalos have arrested Vi-rayan, a general, charging him with being a traitor. Tribal discord, it is added, is growing. Many of the rebel soldiers have revolted, many European prisoners escaping in the mean-while.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The capture of Porac by General MacArthur is regarded by the War Department as the preliminary maneuver to a general movement of the American troops north to take possession of the railroad from Manila to Lingayau Bay. General Otis has enough troops to make more movements and to garrison the towns along the line of the railroad. It is believed the rainy season will soon be ended, and that more extensive military operations will then be begun.

A large body of insurgents was in the vicinity of Porac, the extreme west of the populous province of Pam-panga. General MacArthur extended his lines almost to Porac early in August, but was compelled to withdraw toward Santa Rita and Angeles because of the heavy rains. The insurgents have remained to the west of Porac and last week they captured the gunboat Urdanetta on the coast to the south. It was considered necessary to drive them out of that territory before a general movement north was begun, and General MacArthur took possession of Porac with that end in view.

The General is expected to garrison Porac and keep the insurgents out of the valley and in the mountains. That will enable him to move his army north on Tarlac, where Aguilalio has his headquarters, and he will continue to drive the insurgents to the north until the railroad from Manila to Lingayau Bay is in the possession of the Americans.

But little has been heard of General Lawton recently. It is said by War Department officials that he is near General MacArthur and is preparing to move north with a column parallel to the forces of that General. The greater part of the troops has been transferred quietly to the north of Manila for that movement. It is also said that a considerable body of troops will be transported from Manila to Lingayau Bay and landed to begin a southward march, with the expectation of crushing the insurgents between the two columns.

It is significant that Generals Lawton, Wheaton, Wheeler and Grant are all with MacArthur to the north, and it is said that they are preparing for an aggressive campaign that will clear that part of the island and place the one railroad in the Philippines completely under American control.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—General Otis today cabled the following report of the capture of Porac:

Lawton's troops are at Calumpit and San Fernando, where concentration is taking place. He is ordered to cover the country between Mexico, Guaga, Bacolor and Santa Rita. MacArthur has been ordered to take his troops and clear the country west and in the vicinity of Porac, which he did yesterday, advancing to Porac at an early hour with the Ninth Infantry and Thirty-sixth Volunteers, capturing Porac and driving the enemy north. Wheaton at Angeles kept back the enemy on his north and moved his force westward to intercept the Porac insurgents, but they retreated by mountain roads. The movement results in clearing the country preparatory to further operations. Our casualties at Porac are five wounded. Wheaton does not report any casualties. He captured one officer and several enlisted men. Some twenty of the enemy were killed; the number of wounded is unknown.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—General Otis cables the following from Manila: "The Ohio transport, with three officers and forty-nine men of the Nevada cavalry, also 215 discharged men, sailed yesterday via Hongkong and Guam. Two men of the Nevada cavalry are in the hands of the insurgents."

REV. S. A. DONAHOE.

On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor M. E. Church, South, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics,' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cork Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public." For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

The Girl of To-day

will be the woman of to-morrow. She does not know it, perhaps her mother does not fully understand it, but between the "to-day" when she is a girl and the "to-morrow" when she will be a woman, her life's happiness and health are in the balance. If she is to be a full-breasted, strong, healthy woman she must develop rightly now. She is at a crisis. She needs more strength, more blood to tide it over. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the one medicine that will give her the strength and make the new blood.

Our new book, PLAIN TALKS TO WOMEN, explains why these pills are of special benefit to growing girls. A copy will be sent to any address. FREE on request.

Miss Frankie Hathaway, of Sixteenth Street, Holland, Mich., said: "I am 21 years old, at 16 I was pale and weak and did not gain under the doctor's care. Other treatment brought no better result and by the time I was nineteen years old I was so weak I could not walk across the room. One day I was terribly tired and my skin had lost all color. The doctor diagnosed the disease as 'pale' and advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I bought a box and before I had taken all of the pills I found that they were doing me good. Appetite increased and the healthy color began to show in my skin. I liked the taste of the pills and took them for ten months and found myself permanently cured. Since then I have had no return of my old trouble and cannot remember when I was as strong and healthy as now. I know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life, and I believe that no other medicine could have done it."—FRANKIE HATHAWAY.—Ottawa Times, Holland, Mich.

Look for the full name on the package. At druggists or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. 50c per box. 6 boxes \$2.50.



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Cures Sores Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

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It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the medicinal constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes put on the market. The words "Lincoln and Midland Company, Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

ATTY. GENERAL

Diflers With the Supreme Court
of Hawaiian Islands.

ON THE REGISTRY OF VESSELS

Language and Spirit of Annexation
Resolution Did Away With Ha-
waiian Nationality.

Following is the full text of the opinion rendered by John W. Griggs, Attorney General of the United States, to the Secretary of the Treasury on the question of registering vessels under the Hawaiian flag, and on which President McKinley's last Hawaiian proclamation, printed in the "By Authority" column, is based:

Department of Justice, Washington,
D. C., September 12, 1899.

The Secretary of the Treasury.—Sir: Your letters of August 5 and 9, with their enclosures, relative to the issuance of Hawaiian registers to vessels, are at hand.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands, a copy of which you send, determines, in relation to applications for writ of mandamus to compel the issuance of Hawaiian registers to certain vessels, that the Hawaiian registry laws are a part of the municipal legislation of those Islands remaining in force by the terms of the resolution of annexation, and that Congress manifested no particular intention to abrogate the Hawaiian registration laws immediately upon annexation, but manifested a general intention to continue those laws. The said applications were, however, by this opinion denied upon other grounds but the cases have reopened for the determination of a certain question of fact not material to the present inquiry. Nevertheless, the question of law now before us was definitely ruled by that opinion, and since the Treasury Department has taken the ground that vessels should not be authorized to receive Hawaiian registers and fly the Hawaiian flag after July 7, 1898, you suggest that the only remedy for the situation is an Executive order suspending the issuance of Hawaiian registers, as a recent Executive order suspended the holding of a general election in the Islands provided for under the Hawaiian Constitution; and you request my opinion as to the legality of such an order of the President to be procured and issued at your instance, under the resolution of Congress for the annexation of Hawaii.

Under these circumstances, therefore, the question is fairly a legal question and one arising in the administration of your department. It is obviously a question of high importance and demands careful consideration from the legal standpoint as well as from the standpoint of wise governmental policy.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Hawaii is based upon the view of Chancellor Kent (3 Com., page 149), who says, "The registry is not a document required by the law of nations as expressive of a ship's national character. The registry acts are to be construed as forms of local or municipal institutions for purposes of public policy." But it is evident that while Chancellor Kent finds the source of registration in municipal law and not in the law of nations, the character of registration as a governmental act is national, and expresses sovereignty. The issuance of registry to vessels entitling them to carry national colors is an act of sovereignty, although the register itself is not a document required by the law of nations as indicative of a ship's national character; for this can be shown in other ways, as, for instance, by a consular certificate attached to the bill of sale of a vessel to an American citizen. This is evidence of a national character and entitles the vessel under the consular regulations to the protection of the flag. Sea letters are also at times evidence of the national character of a vessel, and a bill of sale also is such evidence. Chancellor Kent himself says, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, in the case of Barker vs. Phoenix Insurance Company (5 Johns., 307, 319), referring to two kinds of American vessels, the one registered and the other unregistered and carrying a sea letter or an official certificate of ownership, "But in reference to the law of nations and to security upon the high seas, both species of vessels were equally entitled to protection as American property."

While thus there are other documents which impress national character upon a vessel, the register is the usual and most complete evidence of such character, and the fullest character of the rights dependent thereon. It is to be noted in passing that the Hawaiian register is, by the terms of the Hawaiian law, even more clearly an international document than the American register (Secs. 1000-1003, Civil Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, 1897, c. 69, Registry of Foreign Vessels, p. 412).

Beyond question a vessel's register announces nationality, and registration laws, though municipal in origin, or even in character (in the terminology of classification of different branches of the law), assert necessarily and before anything else the sovereignty of the government by which they are enacted and enforced. Therefore Chancellor Kent's statement in the *Commentaries*, SUPRA, is to be taken as meaning that the law of nations recognizes various ways of holding out a ship's national character, and does not require the peculiar form known as a register, but it is not to be taken as meaning that registration is a matter merely of local law, and does not affect, or is not affected by, matters beyond the local domain.

Now, the joint resolution of Con-

gress for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands provides generally that "the municipal legislation of the Islands *** not inconsistent with this joint resolution *** shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine." And by the preamble to the resolution the absolute and unreserved cession of all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind by the Hawaiian Government to the United States is evidenced. Again, although there is a Hawaiian GOVERNMENT—the constitution under the terms of the resolution of a government long existing there as an independent autonomy—the language and the spirit of the resolution necessarily require the extinction of Hawaiian NATIONALITY and SOVEREIGNTY—the two very things, above all others, which the register of a vessel expresses.

In my opinion, therefore, the Hawaiian authorities cannot in any way certify to the Hawaiian character of a vessel for the Hawaiian national character can no longer be attributed to vessels owned by inhabitants of the Islands. Under the law of nations, vessels bearing any form of certificate of Hawaiian national character at the time of annexation must look to the United States for protection on the high seas and in foreign ports. Their NATIONAL character has become American.

It is not necessary now to consider what all the consequences of this view may be and what form of certificate of American national character may properly be issued to vessels belonging to Hawaiians, pending Congressional action, although there appears to be authority under the consular regulations for giving such vessels the protection of our flag.

With due respect to the judgments of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, I am unable to admit that a Hawaiian registry can now be issued to a vessel and the flag of Hawaii, the usual token of registration, be flown by her; for, although the Hawaiian registry law is conceded to be a municipal law (in its origin, but by no means MERELY a municipal law in its field of operation and effects), its application since annexation is totally inconsistent with that portion of the resolution by which the Hawaiian Government ceded absolutely and without reservation all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind to the United States. By the very language of the resolution municipal legislation inconsistent with the resolution shall not remain in force, and upon these views I am constrained to hold that the registration laws of Hawaii have been abrogated as a necessary consequence of annexation.

It therefore follows that in my opinion an order of the Executive suspending the issuance of Hawaiian registers would be a legal exercise of power under the resolution of Congress for the annexation of Hawaii.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN W. GRIGGS,
Attorney General.

TO SERVE THREE YEARS.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—A Socialist member of the Reichstag, Herr Schmidt, has been sentenced by the Magdeburg Court to three years' imprisonment for lese majeste in publishing a tale reflecting on the Emperor and the Princess. He voluntarily relinquished his immunity from arrest as a member of the Reichstag and stood his trial because Editor Mueller of the Socialist Volksstimme, innocently connected with the same offense, is now undergoing four years' sentence.

SEVEN INJURED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—Train No. 4, east-bound, of the Indiana, Decatur and Western Railroad, went into the siding at Montezuma, Ind., at 3:15 this morning. The rear sleeper did not clear the main track and was struck by a fast freight train, west-bound. The sleeper was upset and seven persons were hurt. The car caught fire and was ruined.

FIFTY-FIRST IOWA AT NAGASAKI.
DES MOINES (Ia.), Sept. 29.—A cablegram was received today by Governor Shaw from Colonel Loper of the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, announcing the arrival of the transport Senator at Nagasaki, Japan, and requesting permission to make a brief stop at Yokohama. The cablegram was forwarded to the War Department with approval.

LABOR ROW SETTLED.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—At midnight the differences between organized labor and the festival and Federal committees were amicably adjusted, and it was announced that the corner stone of the new Postoffice would be laid on October 9th in accordance with the original programme.

CARTER GOES TO PRISON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Captain Carter is sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$7,000. This sentence was approved by the President today.

Captain Carter is now at Governor's Island under arrest and the sentence will begin immediately.

MORE PLAGUE CASES.

OPORTO, Sept. 30.—Five new cases of the bubonic plague and one death was reported yesterday to the authorities. It is said that a number of soldiers forming the sanitary cordon are also ill with the plague.

Captain E. B. Fenton of Detroit, commissary department, United States army, has received orders to proceed to San Francisco for temporary duty. He will shortly proceed to Manila.

HE SAW EX-QUEEN

Johnny Wilson Tells of a Visit
to Her in Washington.

COLONEL MCLEAN IS HEARD FROM

Newly Letter From Commissioner
Tows—Hawaiians With Buffalo
Bill's Wild West Show.

[Staff Correspondence.]

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 25.—John H. Wilson, manager of the theatrical troupe at the Hawaiian village, has just returned from Washington, where he was several times a guest at the home of Liliuokalani, with whom the bright young man has always been a favorite. Mr. Wilson says that the ex-Queen is in very good health, has a comfortable place at the American capital and appears quite contented, with no thought of an early return to the Islands. It is a fact that she has a cancer; but there are no serious apprehensions. The knife has not been used and there is no intention for the performance of an operation. The trouble is yielding steadily to the treatment of



JOHN H. WILSON.

Dr. English, and there are hopes, prospects and indications of an ultimate cure. Dr. English, who was in Honolulu about a year ago, has no small reputation as a successful specialist in the treatment of cancer. His list of patients includes the names of some of the best-known people on the continent. Liliuokalani passed her birth-day—September 2—quietly. The luau, of which there had been so much publication, did not materialize. Prince David has gone on to New York for the Dewey reception and the international yacht race, which event many Americans are conceding to the Shamrock. The owner of the challenger once resided in Omaha. He was then interested in one of the packing-house corporations. Sir Thomas has invited a few of his old friends here to see the great event from the deck of the Erin. Liliuokalani has completed her new portfolio of music and is bargaining with the publishers. The work will contain her present known compositions carefully arranged and some new songs and music with perhaps, a poem. She is rather diffident about submitting her rhyme to the world, but the verses are said to have genuine literary merit. The ex-Queen's household consists of two Hawaiians—her secretary and a native woman—and servants. She entertains friends in a modest way, but herself makes few calls. Mr. Wilson found her sitting on the lawn at dusk, thrumming an ukulele and singing softly.

In New York Mr. Wilson met Frank Nichols of Wall, Nichols and A. A. Montano, the Manoa dairymen. He went to a roof garden to see a show called "The Hawaiian Queens," but of course it was a coarse fraud. Mr. Nichols has been buying holiday goods. Mr. Montano, a month ago, visited Bogota, from which place, as a boy, he fled after having been involved in some insurgent movement. This year Montano found the revolution season in warm blast, and he and an adventurous Britisher were in such press to depart that they chartered a small steamer and went on an excursion to a distant port. Mr. Montano has left New York. He is going, by water, to visit one or more of the South or Central American States.

J. J. Egan met in New York "Jim Lynch," formerly manager of the Honolulu Fairchild shoe store. Lynch was idle, but expected to soon get into one of the big wholesale houses.

This week part of the Hawaiian village company has been showing to good business in a tent at Hastings, Neb., where a great street fair is under way. Patronage on the Midway here continues uniformly and strikingly bad. The Omaha girls having the island village, Filipino, Cuban, and some other concessions, are pretty sick trust segments or fragments. Mrs. Edwards, wife of one of the native musicians, is in the hospital at the Exposition grounds, but is not seriously ill. She was wishing she was at home to enter the Queen's Hospital.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West show was here on the 18th inst. In the afternoon the audience was 18,000 and in the evening 21,000. I had a good seat at the matinee, and after the perform-



PRINCE AND PRINCESS HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

It is reported that Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Emperor of Germany, after he leaves China, will visit San Francisco on his flagship Deutschland. He may also make a trip across the continent by rail to Washington. In 1887 Prince Henry was married to Princess Irene, daughter of the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse.

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.

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The Best Results

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We have in stock

Bedroom Sets
Parlor Chairs
Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

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Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

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Leading Furniture Dealers.

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J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.

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Vacuum Oils

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PACIFIC HARDWARE CO. LIMITED.

AGENT FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Fort and Merchant Streets,
King and Bethel Streets.

Read the Daily Advertiser.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 10, 1860

"SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY."

In determining whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State, shortly after the year 1850, there was a bitter conflict between the Northern and Southern men in Congress over the policy which Congress ought to pursue on the subject. Stephen A. Douglas, afterwards Mr. Lincoln's opponent for the office of President, was a Senator from Illinois, and as a measure of compromise, urged that it was not for Congress to determine whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State, but that it should be determined by the settlers themselves. In this settlement John Brown took a leading part. This method of disposing of the matter was called "Squatter Sovereignty." It was a lawless way of building up homes on the prairie, for it was the law of the rifle, the law of might, which gave to the man who staked off a piece of government land the right to hold it without any regard to the rights of his fellow countrymen.

Senator Douglas would have been surprised, if he had been told that about fifty years later, a band of orthodox squatters would suddenly appear in Hawaii and proclaim the same sovereignty on the slopes of Mauna Loa.

This strain of settlers scatter over the vast area of the public lands, after the manner of the Canada thistle. They have no right whatever to occupy any public lands which have not been surveyed and thrown open to settlement, but they trust that a good natured Congress will, in providing for the opening up of such lands for occupation, declare that "actual" settlers shall have the first selection. This has been repeatedly done in the new territories. The indifference of the public, the cheapness of lands, the popular feeling that every one should have a home, the fact that the squatters have votes, has permitted this loose disposition of public lands. During the later years, however, this practice has been largely checked, and in some cases, especially on the Indian lands, the Federal troops have driven off the squatters.

THE TAGALOS.

Mr. Ferdinand Blumentritt, of Holland, refers in the Popular Science Monthly to the relations of the Filipinos with the Spaniards and creoles. He is familiar with the subject and as an independent and careful writer, is entitled to consideration. He says the Filipinos resemble the Japanese more or less in features, and "even excel them in a moral respect." The school statistics show them to be superior to their former Spanish lords. They have no larger percentage of illiterates than Spain, of those who cannot read and write. He quotes a bishop who was astonished to find in the islands villages hardly a person who could not read and write. He says: "The pressure of the colored people towards the higher studies and the special schools far exceeds the percentage which one would anticipate from their proportion to the whole population." The professions of medicine and law in Manila have been crowded with Malays and mestizos. Luna, a Filipino artist, residing in Paris, was commissioned some years ago by the Spanish Senate, to paint a portrait of Boabdil Surrendering the keys of Granada to the Catholic Queen. Aguinaldo's War Minister Luna, is pure blooded Malay and a brother of this artist. He studied in Spain and in Paris under Pasteur. He is a brilliant writer, besides, and his style has been compared to that of Maupassant.

Even those who are in favor of benevolent expansion, and sustain the President's war policy, are inclined to believe that there has been an error committed in the Philippines by hasty action, and ignorance of the actual conditions prevailing there. The error is in assuming that the Tagalos are savages, and should be treated as such. That they should mistrust the Americans, at the close of the Spanish war is natural enough, after they have read "A Century of Dishonor," which describes the treatment of the Indians by the Federal Government, and sets forth the statement made in the American Senate, that "every treaty made with the Indians has been broken," or they recall Mr. Beecher's denunciation, that "the treatment of the Indians by the American people called for the vengeance of God."

INTERPRETING THE LAW.

The interpretation of the meaning of the doubtful provisions of the Newlands' Resolution, so far as they affect individual rights, must be made by the Federal Courts, whenever established here.

The President's interpretation of them may be binding on his appointees and agents, but is not binding upon any citizen, so that he is excluded from recourse to the courts.

There are no Federal Courts established in these Islands, and therefore, the provisions of the Newlands' Resolution cannot be reviewed at present.

If the President should modify, or even reverse his order regarding the sale or disposition of public lands, the rights of a citizen or resident would not be affected. The Resolution itself does not confer on the President the right to determine whether or not public lands may or may not be disposed of. He is, of course, empowered, as the Supreme Executive, to enforce the laws. But he still remains subject to the decisions of the judiciary as the sole power which can authoritatively decide what the laws mean.

The Resolution invests the title to the public lands in the United States. This absolute ownership includes the public squares and streets. Any law student knows that a disturbance of the soil in a street, an excavation, by any person who is not the owner of it, is a trespass. The erection of a post on public land is also a trespass, un-

less permission by the owner is given to erect it.

But the Newlands' Resolution also directs that the municipal laws shall be enforced, if not inconsistent with the provisions of the Resolution. In taking over the public property to the Federal Government, there was, unfortunately, no reservation of any power whatsoever in the local government, either to dispose of lands, or even to regulate streets, or improve public squares. The local government at the time of annexation asked the President if he construed the act to reserve in its officers the power to dispose of public lands, and he responded substantially, that the power to do so was retained. The late opinion of the Attorney-General caused him to change his mind.

But if the Attorney-General had given an opinion that the local government had the power to dispose of public lands, or open streets and roads, this opinion would not bind the courts. They will make their own interpretation of the meaning of the Resolution and their interpretation binds the President.

As the President does not desire to embarrass the people of this territory, he will probably modify his recent order, at least so as not to bind the hands of the local government in the making and use of roads. The Attorney-General did not see the far reaching force of his opinion. The local government is not injured by the President's order, but many citizens are seriously involved.

As the President's orders do not make settled law in the case, the enactment of a territorial law by Congress is earnestly desired. The suspension of work by the Hilo and Kohala railway company, because, under the order, the local government cannot grant a right of way over public lands, is sincerely regretted on all sides. The only rejoicing over this suspension is displayed by the squatters and the Squatters' Bugle.

THE DEWEY RECEPTION.

Goldwin Smith, an Englishman, tells the Americans that he does not approve of the Dewey celebration, because it is a grand jubilee of a victory by a splendidly equipped fleet over a miserable Spanish fleet, poorly armed, poorly manned, and so badly managed that with its best work, the American fleet suffered no harm. He calls it the celebration of the victory of a giant over a sick baby.

No doubt, Goldwin Smith states the facts correctly, but he fails to disclose the mixed motives which created the celebration. Underlying the movement was the feeling that Dewey's victory was the violent close of Spanish misrule. Unless that feeling had existed, the majority of the American people would have declined to permit it. It was the celebration of the moral and not the physical triumph. The people kept their eyes on the dead Spanish tyranny, and not upon the dead and mangled Spanish sailors, who had merely the human sacrifices which are laid upon the altars of altars of civilization.

THE FRIEND'S MISSIONARY—SIE-DANE.

The Friend publishes some valuable statistics about the descendants of the early missionaries which is reprinted in another column. There are now living 300 children and 421 grandchildren. The statement that eight of the children are now engaged in Foreign Mission service is not correct. They reside here, with one or two exceptions, in the land of their birth, and among their relatives and friends. This is not Foreign Mission service. That service is distinct and involves special sacrifice.

The Friend, in alluding to the third generation of the missionary stock, says: "But that generation is not as near to the old missionaries and hence is, perhaps, less imbued with their spirit."

This statement is significant. It compares the spirit of the third generation with that of the first generation, and intimates that the Christian blood "the third is rather thin. And why?"

his is the subject which the Advertiser urges should be boldly and thoroughly discussed. There should be the strongest light cast upon it. The Friend, and good people, following the example of the Friend, shrink from discussing these questions as if they were "dangerous." But it is the sincere, the earnest discussion of the difference in "spirit" between the first and third generations of missionaries, which will bring out the truth and designate better methods of reforming the world.

The old New England farmer refused to discuss agricultural science, and stoutly claimed that he had nothing to learn from the scientists. He lived and died in ignorance of the rich vegetable and floral kingdom that lay unseen at his feet, and was "gathered" after three score years of a pork-and-beans diet.

There is this same tendency manifested in the discussion of the missionary problem.

To admit that the third generation of the missionary stock may be less imbued with the "spirit" than the first generation, as the Friend intimates, is to admit that the world, here at least, is moving backwards. Now that is a proposition which involves practical atheism. Science points steadily in one direction, that is, to the evolution of all things in which there cannot be any backward step. The third generation is "better" than the first. Goethe said that he was an infidel who said that the movements of Christianity were ever reversed. And every school boy reads in Tennyson,

"And one far off divine event,

To which the whole creation moves."

If the third generation has not a better spirit than the first, the affairs of the world are in a muddle.

There is right and justice in the charge that many of those who should be foremost in discovering and adjusting the best and broadest methods of advancing the Kingdom, are, like the old New England farmers, unwilling to move, and are even unconsciously approving of the atheistical proposition that the Kingdom is hardly able to hold its own, at least, in the third generation of the old missionary stock.

Even the scientists, rejecting creeds and dogmas, know that the principles taught by Christ are prevailing more and more every year, but they do not manifest themselves in the forms, and creeds, and rituals which so many of the "old timers," unfortunately, believe to be vital. Mr. Longstreet, the venerable and philanthropic Quaker of Philadelphia, takes a train load of poor mothers and children out of the stifling tenement houses of the city, for an airing in the country on Sundays. He may not be imbued with the "spirit" of his good ancestors who kept the airing to themselves. But there is a strong suspicion about that his conduct helps the coming of the Kingdom.

If there is any measure of truth in the Friend's suggestion, the fourth and fifth generations will be a sad lot and their loss of "spirit" can only be restored by some powerful patent medicine.

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sation, the admiration of the winner of a prize fight, the love of excitement which the tender Spanish woman displays over a bull-fight, the impartial interest taken by the farmer in a fight between a snake and a skunk. This sentiment arises on our human and not our divine side. Probably Christ, if he had been in New York City, would not have accepted a reserved seat on the grand stand, because the Spanish living and the Spanish dead were His children, and he always displayed what some of His Anglo-Saxon children would call a "weakness" for the erring. And it is also probable, that thousands, if not millions of educated Americans would, if asked, have preferred to see the curtain fall forever upon the bloody execution of political justice upon the miserable Spaniards in Manila bay. They dislike the sword dance. They would shrink from attending an Indian war dance, when the warriors swing the scalps of their enemies in the air.

But the nation is young and lusty, and hates oppression. The age of sky-rockets, and thundering noises, and spectacular effects, has not passed. One man meditates in silence over the achievements of American civilization. Another man "meditates" by waving the flag, exploding powder and sitting down to a big dinner.

Goldwin Smith, though one of the best teachers of our times, must permit us, for the present at least, to do our celebration of an important historical incident, in our way, even if it is not his way. There may be some moral inconsistency in it, but we are worms of the dust, and not philosophers.

REGISTRATION OF VESSELS.

The Federal Attorney-General does not agree with the Territorial Supreme Court in its views regarding the registration of foreign vessels in this Territory. The Supreme Court ruled, among other things, upon the opinion of Chancellor Kent, one of the highest legal authorities, which regarded a ship's registration as an act which was governed by the municipal laws. Congress declared that our own municipal laws should remain in force and the Supreme Court followed this opinion of Judge Kent.

But the Attorney-General explains and extends the doctrine laid down by Judge Kent and holds that the registration of a vessel is an international act, and one which involves sovereignty. As these Islands are no longer sovereign, but a part of the United States, which is sovereign, there can be no registration of foreign vessels here. He holds, therefore, that the registration laws of Hawaii have been repealed by the Newlands' Resolution. This view is probably the correct one, though it is not free from difficulties.

OUR RIVAL-THE BEET.

In the protective tariff which makes the sugar industry of Hawaii so profitable lies our danger in the future. Admitting that protective tariffs are, on the whole, beneficial for the quickest development of the American industries, they tend to foster over-production, and, as many believe, encourage the making of trusts. This is the view which Mr. Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust takes, but it is stoutly disputed by the Protectionists.

It is certain, however, that the protective tariff on sugar is the main cause of the considerable growth of the sugar beet industry, in several States and the rapid growth of the sugar cane industry in the gulf States. The protective tariff is substantially the bounty which has already increased the sugar beet production in 1898-99 to 4,977,471 tons, as against a sugar cane product of 2,995,781 tons. At the same time, some allowance must be made for the great decline in Cuba of the sugar cane product.

The protective tariff operates in two ways. On the one hand, it tends to encourage the cultivation of the sugar beet, by making it immediately profitable. On the other hand, it is a vast industrial school which is gradually educating thousands of farmers in the ways and methods of producing the best beet at the lowest possible cost.

Just as in the manufacturing enterprises, the object of the managers is to contrive, invent and adopt labor savings machines, so the tendency in producing agricultural products is to avoid the use of manual labor. Many inventive minds will discover ways of cheapening the cultivation of beets. One of them seriously suggested in one of the Minnesota papers is, to take women and especially children, from the large towns and cities and by rapid and cheap transit, place them in the best fields whenever they are wanted. If they are well cared for, and transportation is furnished by the beet raisers, a large and sufficient supply of labor can be had without difficulty. As the population of the towns increases, there will be a larger number each year of cultivators to be found. This scheme is suggested, because the hop-picking in the State of New York requires every year some thousands of hands, and these are obtained from the towns and cities.

THE RIO AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, ORE., Sept. 29.—The

Terrible Pains

THE AUTOMOBILE

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered With Bells—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

If I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. Buckwitz, Harlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1. six for 65.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take

THE AUTOMOBILE.

There was an unusual display of excitement in the highest horse and mule circles, on Sunday, at the appearance of an automobile. Some of them regarded it as a reflection on their capacity to fulfil their humble mission on earth. But the "horse reporter" declares that the mules of the tram-cars, were as greatly delighted over it, as the Squatters' Bugle was delighted over the President's order stopping the land sales, and the arresting of public improvements. The mules and the organ manifested a common joy; the mules in the movement to "beat the Tram Company;" the organ in the movement to "beat the Dole Government." Both were governed by a similar and lofty motive to "beat" something.

Gen. Sherman disliked war correspondents. In his memoirs, he speaks of them in this way: "Newspaper correspondents with the Army, as a rule are mischievous. They are the world's gossips, pick up and retail the camp scandals and gradually drift to the headquarters of some General, who finds it easier to make a reputation at home than with his own corps or division. They are also tempted to prophesy events and state facts which, to an enemy, reveal a purpose in time to guard against it. Moreover, they are always bound to see facts colored by the partisan or political character of their own patrons, and thus bring Army officers into the political controversies of the day." General Democracy is the superior officer of every general in the field. He insists on knowing about the movements of his armies, even if he generously shares the information with the enemy.

THIRTY BURNED TO DEATH.

Colombian Steamer Montoya Destroyed—Ex-Minister Lost.

PANAMA, Sept. 28.—The Colombian transport line steamer Montoya was burned on Magdalena river a week ago and thirty passengers perished in the flames. General Julio Reugifo, at one time Secretary of the Treasury in Colombia and again Minister to Ecuador, was among the number burned to death. One woman also perished in the fire.

According to advices received here today on the steamer Lafayette, the steamer Montoya left Honda, which is high up the river, on September 17. Fire broke out late at night after most of the passengers had retired. The fire started in the storeroom and burned with a rush. The passengers were quickly roused and heroic efforts were made to save them.

There were several military officers aboard, and they joined in the rescue work. The flames spread speedily, however, and but twenty out of fifty passengers were saved. Several of the thirty lost were drowned, but the majority were burned to death. Scenes on the deck of the burning ship were most painful. The only American aboard was Mr. Whitkin, an engineer of Philadelphia, and he was saved. The ship carried a valuable cargo and \$300,000 in treasure, and will be a total loss.

ANOTHER STEAMER LINE.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 30.—It is persistently rumored that C. P. Huntington will push the construction of the Mexican International road from Durango to Mazatlan and put on a line of steamships from that port to Honolulu, which would greatly shorten the distance between Atlantic coast cities and Hawaii. The Mexico Pacific and Cuernavaca railroad is probably to be pushed on to Zihuatanejo on the Pacific Coast, where there is an admirable harbor, which is described in the United States Hydrographic survey reports. The State of Guerrero, which the road has opened up, proves to be even richer in minerals than had been supposed, abounding in gold and other deposits, including excellent coal. Many Americans are taking up properties in that State.

THE RIO AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, ORE., Sept. 29.—The United States transport Rio de Janeiro arrived this evening from San Francisco, and it is understood she will sail next Tuesday for Manila with two battalions of the Thirty-third Infantry.

Makes Its Appearance in Honolulu.

Seen on King Street Yesterday Afternoon for the First Time—Excites Much Comment.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Hon. H. P. Baldwin's automobile, the first to be seen in the Hawaiian Islands, was given the first trial yesterday afternoon, and it was a very successful one. E. D. Tenney was in charge of the machine and handled it as though he was used to it. During the trip from his residence to King street and out along Punahoa street the vehicle was tried at three different rates of speed, first at four miles, then at eight, and on Punahoa street at fourteen miles an hour. It worked most smoothly and easily at all times, was well under control, and, a most important point, it appeared to excite no undue attention from horses, though it was amusing at times to note their drivers' preparations for the expected calamity.

In Paris and

HOSTILE FORCES

Moving Towards Boundary Lines.

Boers Dispatching Troops to the Frontier—British Troops Also Steady Moving Forward.

WAR INEVITABLE.

NEW YORK. Sept. 26.—A cable to the World from London says: "War is inevitable. All the false issues raised to provoke the crisis have been cleared away. Great Britain's aim to assert her paramountcy in South Africa is fully revealed as the actuating motive of her policy. The pretense that there is a question of franchise for the Uitlanders has been abandoned. It is now one of vassalage or extirpation to the Boers."

Krueger's reply to Chamberlain's dispatch of last Friday was received this evening at the Colonial Office. It is unflinching and curt, declaring his adhesion to the convention of 1884, which Chamberlain professed to override.

The World correspondent hears that energetic representations have been made to Lord Salisbury by the Embassadors of Germany, Russia and Portugal against the proposal in Chamberlain's dispatch to destroy the independence of the Transvaal by reverting to the condition of things under the Pretoria convention of 1881. These representations probably will lead to a modification if not the omission of that proposal, although England will ultimately carry her point when the war is over.

The British agent at Pretoria, Conyngham Greene, is fully confident that the Boers cannot be restrained. Their position is cruelly trying, rent between a natural desire to strike while they yet can strike effectively, and their reluctance to furnish a relentless foe with an apparent moral advantage.

Though the impending war wholly absorbs attention here, there is no manifestation of popular excitement. London preserves its normal calm, probably because no large bodies of troops are passing through. There is intense activity at the War Office and among the volunteer regiments.

LONDON. Oct. 1.—The Sunday Times this morning says the first class of reserves in London have been ordered to parade at noon today (Sunday) at Wellington barracks. These troops number about 10,000 men. According to other papers, this step is taken in order to bring up the regiments ordered to South Africa or now there to a full war footing.

LONDON. Sept. 26.—A dispatch received this evening from Johannesburg says the Transvaal officials today requisitioned 700 horses, provisions and general equipment for the burghers. Horses were even requisitioned in the streets and stables, and the town was depopulated. The West Rand command of 600 men started for the front this morning, and the Johannesburg corps of 750 men is following. In the meantime business is stagnant, and the exodus of Uitlanders continues, 200 leaving Johannesburg on one train today.

About 1,800 Boer artillerymen, including the reserves, are encamped at Volksrust, where the field gunner has now issued 925 rifles and 45,000 cartridges.

It is reported that a down train due at Durban tomorrow has been stopped at Volksrust for the purpose of seizing prominent Uitlanders.

From Vryburgh, it is said, a native laborer has sworn an affidavit before a magistrate that he saw troops between twelve and twenty armed Boers, enter the colony from the Transvaal and visit a farmer named Habbrouck. They remained in the house a considerable time and crept back across the frontier by a dry water course.

A telegram from Aliwal, in the north, says the Orange Free State is stopping wagons, produce and live stock on route to Cape Colony. The burghers, it is further said, are allowed to cross the frontier for business, but are expected to return immediately. From Bloemfontein some advice which say the town is beginning to present a deserted appearance. A number of inhabitants, chiefly women, have left.

The Government has issued a circular to railroad employees, who are mostly British subjects, notifying them that in case of war they will be dismissed and paid in full. According to agreement those volunteering to bear arms will be allowed to do so, and those resigning will be allowed to remain in the country without being commanded, but they will be expected to serve the State.

On the British side the forces are steadily moving near the frontier. The Hussars have advanced to Dannerpruit beyond Glenoco, in the direction of Letting's Neck, on the main railroad. The British camp at Glenoco is situated on a stony kopje, with strong breastworks of stones erected on top. All the railroad bridges from Colenso

to Newcastle are guarded day and night by a mixed force of police and infantry. Two men are allotted to each small bridge and four to the larger bridges. The batteries of artillery which left Glenoco, ostensibly for Dundee, a few miles distant, have suddenly been ordered to Newcastle, which is in advance of the British base. The farmers of this northernmost part of Natal, which enters the Transvaal like a wedge, are leaving their farms and coming out of the country.

In Rhodesia, which is exposed to a Boer attack, the British colonists are actively preparing for defense. The Administrator at Bulawayo has informed the Chamber of Mines that the forces will be doubled and the forts strengthened and machine-guns mounted. There are constant patrols in the country district. Water is scarce in Rhodesia, but there is enough if it rains soon.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg announces that the Governor of Natal has issued a proclamation in view of the impression that many of the Dutch farmers may join the Boers. The proclamation warns "wickedly disposed persons" that the punishment of treason is death and the confiscation of the rebels' property. The mounted Natal volunteers, including the reserves, have been warned to be in readiness. Mails from Durban for Cape Town are now sent by sea instead of across the Transvaal.

The Uitlanders at Cape Town are indignant at the Transvaal's confiscation law, which practically places at the disposal of the Transvaal their whole property, the nature and definition of the offenses being such as to embrace every possible contingency and render them liable to confiscation whatever they do, even in claiming their rights.

The Times' correspondent at Cape Town says he learns that the Dutch farmers throughout the Queenstown district have Transvaal Mausers and ammunition. The strip of Colonial territory from which the most daring is apprehended is Colesburg, across the Alway north, as it lies along the extreme southern borders of the Orange Free State. Although the country west and southwest is mainly Dutch, it gives no sign of anxiety.

The Durban Infantry, with three guns and a detachment of naval volunteers, left Durban this afternoon for Colenso. Enthusiastic crowds bid the troops farewell.

The stoppage of a train at Volksrust by the Boers is confirmed. The cause of this stop is unknown. Subsequently the train proceeded to Johannesburg. The wires are interrupted.

A telegram from Pretoria, dated yesterday, says the wildest excitement prevails there and that the war preparations are proceeding apace. Big guns, field telegraphs, burghers, munitions of war and provisions are being hurried off to Volksrust, the projected base of the Boer operations against Natal. Crowds gather at the stations to witness the departure of the military trains. General Joubert goes to Volksrust tomorrow. The Boer War Office is working night and day and organization is actively proceeding.

The Raad, in order to secure the support of many Uitlanders, has decided that Uitlanders who help the Boers will receive the franchise. Several of the Transvaal Government departments close tomorrow, including the High Court. Immediately after martial law is proclaimed outside postal communication will be stopped. The secret session which the Raad is holding this evening will probably adjourn until Wednesday for the result of the British Cabinet meeting.

DUNDEE, Natal, Sept. 26.—It is asserted the Boers have mobilized at Utrecht and at the new railway bridge on the Transvaal side of the Buffalo river. There are a thousand men at each place. The Boers have cut a route through the high bank and are ready to cross to Natal.

To Wed a Scotch Lassie.

William Fullar of Honomu plantation will take unto himself a bride next Wednesday. The young lady comes from Scotland and will arrive on the Mariposa. The couple will leave immediately after the wedding, which will take place at the Hawaiian Hotel, for Hawaii, where they will make their home on the Honomu plantation.

The Hawaian Tissways Company commenced laying their new rails yesterday morning in front of the Judiciary building. By night as many as two of them were in position but not spiked down.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO., LIMITED

General Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS
Live Stock, Fowls,
Feed, Vehicles...



Bought, Sold and Exchange on Commission

Stock for breeding purposes & especially.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

"AMERICA MARU"

Conflicting Reports of the Coal Fires.

Damage to Cargo Was Run and Back for Honolulu—Company Will Compensate Passengers.

The following reports of the fire in the hold of the America Maru are those telegraphed to the Japanese Government at Tokyo, and presumably should be correct:

TOKYO, Sept. 16.—Fire having broken out in the bunkers of the T. K. K. steamer America Maru, which left Yokohama on the 10th inst., for San Francisco, the steamer put back to Yokohama, and arrived there yesterday evening. It is stated that on the morning of the 13th inst., when about 20 knots from Yokohama, smoke was seen rising from the No. 2 hold. Upon examination it was found that fire had broken out. The masts were immediately taken out, the hatches were tightly closed and steam was sent into the hold to extinguish the fire. It was, however, considered dangerous to continue the voyage, and it was decided to put back to Yokohama. The fire was at first not made known to the passengers, for fear of a panic. The passengers carried were 75 first and second class, in addition to 323 emigrants for Hawaii in the steerage. It is alleged that prior to the departure of the steamer from Yokohama it was already known that the coal at the bottom of the bunkers was on fire. Attention was called to the fact by the Harbor Master's Office, but the captain replied that there was no danger and the vessel accordingly left. The fire was discovered on the fourth day after leaving port. On the re-arrival of the vessel at Yokohama, the harbor master ordered her to stay outside the breakwater until the inspector had been dispatched from the Marine Office. The passengers have been landed, and Lloyd's surveyor, in conjunction with the employees, are examining the steamer this morning. An agitation is being organized to prosecute the captain for wilfully endangering the lives of the passengers and the crew, as he got under way knowing that the steamer was already on fire.

TOKYO, Sept. 17.—Lloyd's surveyor examined the America Maru yesterday and found that the fire was still burning in No. 2 hold, which was again closed. It was decided to discharge the wet coal from which the gas broke out, and the vessel was allowed to enter inside the breakwater, the discharging of the coal being completed at 11 a. m. yesterday. It was unknown yesterday afternoon whether the fire in the hold was out or not.

The cargo in the No. 2 hold was general goods and rice and sake for Hawaii. The 323 emigrants for Hawaii still remain on board and may be sent on by another steamer. If the damage to the America Maru is not serious, however, it is arranged that they shall be sent on by the same steamer.

LATER.—The passengers by the America Maru were mostly landed yesterday afternoon, and it has been arranged that 143 of the emigrants engaged by the Morioka and Kumamoto Emigration Companies shall be sent by the City of Peking, which leaves Yokohama on the 19th inst. Many of the passengers are also going on other steamers. The passengers by the America Maru have demanded from the Toyo Kisen Kaisha payment of expenses for detention at Yokohama and other damage. The company recognizes the obligation and has agreed to pay adequate compensation.

A YOKOHAMA paper says: "We learn as we are going to press that the America Maru has been examined by officials from the Communications Department in conjunction with Lloyd's surveyors for this port, and that they found the ship practically free from injury. Five hundred yen will cover all the damage. The fire was confined to the coal. These facts have been telegraphed to the insurance offices in London, and it is expected that the ship will leave for San Francisco on the 26th inst."

A foreign steamer is off port as we go to press. This is probably the transport Glenogle, scheduled to leave San Francisco on the 1st instant.

Parties desiring any kind of live stock, fowls, feed or vehicles, should consult the Honolulu Stock-yards Co. Any information you may desire in their line will be freely furnished.

Dr. Nichols has discontinued his suit against the Aloha Co. Company, the defendant company having conveyed the land in question to him. A settlement was effected out of court.

Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens, son of the novelist, has been appointed a rabbit inspector by the New South Wales Government. He was formerly a member of the Colonial Parliament.

Balls. Pimples.

Sure Signs of Impure Blood.

Do not think that washes and ointments can cure eruptions of the skin. They cannot. The cause is deeper, even down in the very blood itself. Purify your blood, and your skin will be smooth and clear.

Mr. James Johnson, of South Forbes, New South Wales, sends us his photograph, and says:



"My whole body was almost covered with boils. Reading about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. I took one bottle, and was entirely free from any eruption whatsoever. My eye sight was greatly strengthened.

Mr. Johnson's eyesight was strengthened because the Sarsaparilla is such a wonderful nerve tonic. For impure blood and weak nerves there is no remedy in the world equal to it.

You cannot enjoy good health if your bowels are constipated. Ayer's Pills give constipation every time.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

A wholesale liquor license has been granted to C. W. Spitz of Nawiliwili, Kauai.

Eelele is the name. Read the Hollister Drug Co.'s advertisement and see what it means.

Special Agent Harold M. Sewall is at Maunawili for a few days, the guest of Wm. G. Irwin.

The Gaelic took away \$90,000 in gold, consigned to the Anglo-Nevada Bank of San Francisco.

The United States transport graft lost eight men by desertion but later recovered two of them.

Colonel Pope, lately quartermaster general in the Philippines, was a through passenger on the Gaelic.

During the absence of C. G. Ballentyne, J. H. Fisher will act as manager of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co.

Leahie P. Scott has been appointed Deputy Collector for this port in place of E. R. Stackable, who has been promoted.

Gus. Schuman is better than ever prepared to fill all orders for the famous Morgan & Wright rubber tires for carriages.

B. F. Dillingham took a party of friends by special train on an inspection tour of Oahu and Ewa plantations yesterday afternoon.

Lieutenants Howell and Smith of the Sixth Artillery, who are well known in Honolulu, leave tomorrow for Manila on the Sheridan.

There appears to be trouble in getting a successor to Judge Barnard of Hawaii. The reason is the small salary connected with the office.

The bark Luzon will sail from New York for Honolulu December 15, 1899, if sufficient inducements offer. For freight apply to Chas. Brewer & Co.

Fifty 5,000 sheets of paper and nearly as many envelopes have been used at the Y. M. C. A. hall during the last two weeks by soldiers passing through on the transports.

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Oceanic Steamship Company stock was firm at \$8 when the last mail left San Francisco.

On and after October 17 the steamer Kinau will leave Honolulu on Tuesdays at 1 p. m.

J. F. Scott was out driving with Mrs. Scott on Saturday for the first time since his illness.

Gus. Schuman, Fort street, is sole agent for the Island for the celebrated Morgan & Wright carriage tires.

The America Maru freight for this port was brought on by the Gaelic, the former steamer making direct for San Francisco without calling here.

A soldier was taken to the Station House last night very far gone through over-indulgence in the cup that kills (swipes). Dr. Emerson had a pretty hard fight for his recovery.

Lieutenant General Sanford of the Anglo-Indian army, who has been rustication in the Islands for several weeks, left by the Gaelic on his way to England.

There was an immense crowd of people, including hundreds of soldiers, at the Emma Square band concert last night. The Hawaiian singing was encored time and again, and the band played "Dixie" to please the boys from the South.

Closing prices of sugar stocks on Saturday, September 29, on the San Francisco exchange were: Hana 13¢ @ 14, Hawaiian Commercial 96¢ @ 99, Honokaa 35, Hutchinson 36¢ @ 30, Kilaua 20, Makawili 49¢, Onomea 39¢ @ 40, Paauhau 36¢ @ 37¢.

A native fisherman named Kamaki was brought down by the Lehua from Kaunakakai for treatment at the hospital. Some three weeks ago Kamaki met with an accident through an explosion of giant powder, by which he lost his right hand and an eye, besides minor injuries.

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Leaving Honolulu at 1 p. m. on Mondays, Fridays and Wednesdays, arriving at Hilo the following evenings.

Leaving Hilo at 2 p. m. on Wednesdays, Mondays and Fridays, arriving at Honolulu the following evening.

Freight will be received at Honolulu at the Kinau wharf on the day previous to sailing and on sailing days up to 12 m. for Makena, Kawahae, Hilo, Papaikou, Pepeekeo and Honomu.

Freights for Lahaina, Kihel and Maukona and from Kawaehae and Maakena will be taken by the steamer Kilaua, sailing from Honolulu on Mondays at 5 p. m. The Kinau will not take freight for ports other than those indicated above.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kihel

THE THIRTY-THIRD

**Is A Gallant Regiment of
Frontiersmen.**

Brought from Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory—Full Blooded Cherokees in the Ranks.

Of all the new volunteer regiments that have come for a brief stay in Honolulu before departing for the battlefields of Luzon, there is none the individual history of whose men forms a more romantic chapter in the story of American valor than the command recruited from the plains of the Southwest, which yesterday entered upon a short stay in Honolulu.

The Thirty-third Regiment United States Volunteers is on the United States army transport Sheridan, which docked at Oceanic wharf last Saturday night, and which sails for Manila tomorrow.

Colonel Roosevelt, from a knowledge of his subject, said at the beginning of the recent war with Spain that "Uncle Sam or any other power could not get together a more formidable cavalry than the sun-browned, raw-boned, danger-tried rangers of the Texas frontier." And this is the stuff of which the Thirty-third is largely made. It makes little difference that it is a regiment of infantry and not cavalry, for these picturesquely stalwarts from the Lone Star State, the Indian Territory and Arkansas fight equally well afoot or ashore. Many of them are direct descendants of the hardy Texans, who under the leadership of brave Sam Houston, won freedom for the Republic of Texas from Mexican rule. It was then that they took the name of Texas Rangers, an organization which has been perpetuated to guard the State from incursions of Indians, raids of Mexican banditti and pillage of cattle-thieves.

A fine example of the Texas Ranger is Captain J. L. Hall, who, as First Lieutenant, is in command of Company L. Tall and sinewy, with face tanned by the frontier winds, he presents a commanding figure. He was a captain of Rangers from 1875 to 1880, and has probably had more desperate encounters with border ruffians and desperadoes than any other man now alive. So thrilling has been his experiences that the Harpers have made him an offer to write the story of his life, with Frederick Remington to illustrate the work. During the latter part of Hall's service Indian raids had ceased and the Rangers were made peace officers for the purpose of suppressing gangs of highwaymen. In a single year 579 arrests were made, mostly of desperate criminals, among them 76 murderers, 160 cattle-thieves and 25 robbers and burglars. Captain Hall is very proud of his company in the Thirty-third Regiment, many of whom have seen service under him, and all are men of brawn and muscle, capable of enduring almost any hardship.

Another picturesque feature of the Thirty-third is the number of Indians in the command. These enlisted chiefly from the Cherokee Nation in the Territory. As a rule Indians are poor shots, but there are two in this Southwest regiment who are exceptions to the rule. Charles Griffin, a half-blood Cherokee, made the bullseye five out of six times at 500 yards during target practice on the Clark range. The other crack shot was evidently christened during the excitement of the Presidential election of 1856, for he bears the compromise name of Tilden H. Hayes. He has the record of hitting the bullseye in a running shot at a distance of 500 yards.

"This first time in army and very anxious serve Uncle Sam," said Tilden Hayes, who is three-quarters Cherokee and the most Indian-looking of them all. Robert Nave, half Cherokee, has seen service before in the First Territorial Regiment.

Colonel Luther R. Hare, commander of the regiment, graduated from West Point in 1874. He was formerly a Captain in the Seventh Cavalry—Custer's regiment—and was in charge of some Indian scouts at the battle of Little Big Horn, when Custer was killed. Colonel Hare is a veteran Indian fighter, and at the outbreak of the late war was made colonel of the First Texas Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel John J. Brereton served in Cuba as captain of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and was shot through the hip at El Caney. His gallantry won him promotion. Major John A. Logan Jr. is a conspicuous figure from his resemblance to his father, the late General Logan.

A man who has a record for bravery second to none in the regiment is Second Lieutenant Donald C. McClelland of Company G, who was shot in the right knee cap, the left side, the right hip, the left shoulder and the right arm at the battle of San Juan Hill, but regardless of his wounds continued to fight. He was a private in the third battalion, Seventy-first New York, and the battalion that disobeyed orders and went up the hill.

Among the passengers on the Sheridan is Major Robert H. Noble, assistant adjutant general, United States Volunteers, who has been assigned to duty on the staff of General Oates. This important position will carry forward the work of Major Noble on the staff of General Shafter at Santiago, Governor's Island and San Francisco. He is one of those officers of the regular army whose West Point education, military training and experience and pre-eminent qualities of intellect have met the opportunities of the Spanish-American war and its consequences and won for him a notable career in the military history of the time.

Lieutenant W. E. Strong, on the Sheridan, a son of the famous General Strong, who fell in the Civil War, was given sick leave yesterday and invited home on the Centennial, which was to call last evening.

ADMIRAL DEWEY

**The Greatest Day in the Life of
the Navy's Hero.**

**The Thunder of Cannon and the Roar
of Cheers Greet the Admiral
on All Sides.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Up to the peak of the Olympia went fluttering the 4-starred flag of Farragut, which came to Dewey as a gift yesterday. On the bridge stood the third admiral of the United States navy, and so the ship and the fluttering flag started on their glorious journey to the tomb of Grant.

Back of the beauty and grandeur of the naval parade of this day was the more impressive scene of the meeting of that which is at the grave of that which has been. And despite the blare of trumpets, the shrill rattle of drums, the cheers of enthusiastic Americans, this it was forced itself upon the minds of all who witnessed the spectacle.

It is told by Logan that Grant once said to him: "I hope the American people will not forget me after I am gone." Hark! The Olympia is moving down North river under the shadow of the hills crowned by the tomb of Grant. Upon the bridge stands the chief of the navy, his head bare, while Lamberton's cap is also off; beneath the feet of the two men the guns begin the rumble and roar. One, two, three, and so on, until, on the wings of circling smoke, there is carried up to the tomb the national salute of twenty-one guns.

Here comes the New York, Sampson at his post, a red flag with two stars at the peak, and her guns speak. Then the Brooklyn, Indiana, Massachusetts and down through the whole list of that magnificent array of fighting craft the voice of the guns for the glory of the dead hero. Forgotten? It was Dewey at Tompkinsville and Castle William, but it was Grant at Riverdale.

The Sheridan brought eleven sacks of mail and the San Francisco morning and evening newspapers of September 30.

A TANTALUS LOT

**And What W. R. Castle
Has to Say About It.**

**Conveyed More Than Two Acres
for One in Exchange for the
Lot We Wished.**

MR. EDITOR:—The very prominent statements made in the Bulletin this evening, about a recent land exchange, seem to justify something from me on the subject.

For many years I have desired to get a mountain lot, but did not wish to go as high as the upper Tantalus region. Owning fifteen acres just south of southeast of Dr. Cooper, Mr. Hackfeld and others, and knowing that the location is generally regarded as much more desirable than lower down, I proposed an even exchange. The Survey office however thought otherwise and I acceded to their view, though I still think values are more nearly even. A survey showed 2.82 acres where I located, so I conveyed 6 acres of the upper land to the government in exchange therefor. My reason for exceeding two for one was that I felt it important, on account of my friendly relations with all the members of the Government, that the great preponderance of advantage should be on that side. The matter was considered and decided by the whole Executive Council. Captain King is too manly a man to have stated that he was ordered to sign the necessary papers" and it is safe to say that he never said it.

Now as to the land itself. I found it overgrown with lantana and guava besides some forest trees, but cutting my way in saw two or three scrubby mangoes. Fortunately directions were given to save fruit and forest trees, and I was astonished enough when the land was cleared to find a large number of mango trees, one avocado pear and a few other trees. Clearing away the lantana and other woods has permitted both sun and air to get at the tender roots and the trees are all looking better. But mangoes there will not be a success, and it is my intention to set out ornamental trees and shrubs as well as to cultivate Hawaiian trees, such as koa and mamane. I venture to say that the public will get more real pleasure from the lot cultivated and improved than as it was. The view is no better than above or below, or on the other ridge and as for the reservation, I never heard of it, nor have I been able to find others who have, though it might easily have been done, and no one outside of the Board hear of it.

W. R. CASTLE
Honolulu, Oct. 6, 1889.

WHY EXPERIMENT ON YOURSELF?

With remedies of doubtful utility, when you can get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which has stood the test of time? Twenty-five years' use and use have proven that remedy to be a prompt and certain cure for colds. It will cure a cold in a day if taken as soon as the cold has been contracted and before it has settled in the system, said by all druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. J.

The Olympia swung and made the turn, how that flag of Farragut did flutter. It was proud of its eminence. Dewey could be seen to raise his eyes to it, and then he advanced to a position on the bridge where he would face the tomb of the hero of 1865. He raised his hat, and there came the sound of the dogs of battle—not the savage roar in actual conflict, but the muffled sound of blank cartridges or charges, like the pealing of great bells in which volume takes the place of melody. Slowly the Olympia moved down the stream, gun after gun telling the story of the Wilderness, of Lookout, of Appomattox, of Manila bay—death and life. And when they ceased the guns of the New York began their story, and so on down the line of vessels, while from admiral to ensign caps were lifted and colors dipped to the memory of the man who hoped his people would not forget him. It was a sight for tears and smiles. Back of the war vessels at first and then on their right were the wooded slopes of the Jersey shore. On the other side were Claremont and the tomb and myriads of people. Following were yachts and steamers, and above all such a sky as rarely comes at this season of the year.

The Olympia passed down the stream perhaps a mile, then anchored, and then there passed in review before her the craft afloat for the occasion. The Admiral stood where he could be well seen by the shouting people. Every whistle on the water was blowing, and added to this the noise of cannon. The din was something frightful. As the Sandy Hook passed, the flagship a cheer rose from her passengers, and various salutes were sounded. "God bless you, Admiral." "Three cheers for Dewey." Dewey responded by raising his hat and bowing. Other steamers came on—the Staten Island, Mattewan, Warwick and the passengers of each added to the noise.

The great float, Victory, which had been brought to a position off the tomb, was injured so badly early last night that it was a wrecked mass when the fleet passed it. The figure of Victory was damaged while being towed into position. It broke and fell at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and now nothing remains standing but a portion of the base. Men were at work early trying to repair the damage. At 10 o'clock a strong wind blew up. The figure began to topple, and despite all the efforts of the workmen it fell with a crash to the deck, breaking into small fragments. A portion of the figure fell into the river, but most of it remained on the boat. It broke just above the knees. The figure was seventy-eight feet high and was made of plaster of paris. At the time of the accident the river was choppy and a strong wind was blowing. The Admiral shook his head when the Olympia passed the float, and the accident was explained to him.

Scattered through the throng on the Battery were the uniforms of visiting soldiers from half a dozen States. Today, for the first time since the Olympia joined the squadron, she and her sister ships were plainly visible from the Battery seawall, and the crowd worked itself into one animated interrogating point, tip-toeing and speculating on the identity of the shining white craft that stood out against the black Staten Island hills as though cut in marble.

Nearer, off Liberty Island, lay half a score of yachts, gay with bunting and signal flags of various colors. The Battery Park crowd was repaid for its early arrival and was accordingly joyous. Fakirs abounded, selling everything conceivable. Camp stools were going at 40 cents, and "Take 'em home with you when you go" Dewey canes, a sort of a barber pole affair, in national colors, badges and bunting, handkerchiefs and everything in the way of palatable edibles, from peanuts and fruits to the sandwiches and frankfurters of Coney Island, were on all sides. The police, too, were early on the scene. Before 8 o'clock squads of them were threading the narrow streets on the western water front and lining up at every point where they might by any possibility be needed. At pier 8 a great force of them, 500 in all, was strung along the approaches to the landing where the Mayor's boat and half a dozen police tugs lay, represented with gay-colored bunting.

Darkness was falling as the last of the disorganized procession passed the Olympia and turned back to the city. Then a million lights came out on ship and shore and twinkled far into the night, amid the rain which came to chase weary millions from the streets to places of shelter to prepare for the great land parade with which the city will honor Dewey tomorrow.

Favors Negro Labor. Mr. Daniel Logan, the Secretary of the Hawaiian Commissioner in Omaha, has written a letter to the Enterprise, a journal published in the interests of the negro race, in which he advocates the emigration of negro laborers to Hawaii. He states that he has written to the Planters' Association on the subject and hopes to receive a reply which will encourage him to urge colored laborers to settle in Hawaii.

Secures Valuable Lease. On Saturday an important leasehold from the Bishop Estate was granted to Dr. A. E. Nichols, representing the syndicate which has Halemano, Wahiau and other properties that were controlled by John Emmeth. The lease from the Bishop Estate comprises 3,200 acres of land known as Paalauku, but its greatest value is in the rights of water from two of the largest streams in Waialae District. This last acquisition insures the new plantation all the water it will require without other expense than fanning.

SEARCHLIGHT WON. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 29.—Searchlight, the great racing stallion, won the \$1,000 race for a purse of \$2,000 at the State Fair today without an effort. Frank Bogash took second money and William Mac third.

THIS IS A LOCAL ITEM.

and the Citizen is on the Spot to Confirm It.

The reader of this must concede two important points—first, that which follows, having taken place in Honolulu, can easily be investigated and proved to be true; second, there is a vast difference between opinions publicly expressed by a resident of Honolulu in Honolulu local papers and the opinions daily met with in the same papers columns which were originally drafted in Maine or Montana. Read the following:

Mr. S. Hanoland, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back."

Is there anything stronger than home testimony? The following are some of the results and indications of kidney disease: Pain in the back, a bearing-down feeling, a dragging sensation in the groin, timid, nervous, and restless feeling, temper irritable, sparks before the eyes, sounds in the ears, throbbing of temples and ears, headache, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, heavy feeling in the back, fainting spells, cold extremities, rheumatism, bad taste in the mouth, sediment in the urine, etc. If you have any of these symptoms they should be taken in time.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ELEEELE!

Is the Name

Of our new stock of Hot Water Bottles, Bulb and Fountain Syringes.

Durability

Especially manufactured for us and guaranteed to last longer than other Rubber Goods in this Climate.

Guaranteed!

Have You Seen Our

WINDOW, DISPLAY?

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

Now is the time to replace your leaking Hot Water Bottle with a real first-class article.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

GIVEN AWAY!

OR NEARLY SO.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, that the original author of defendant, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, June 1, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE for Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Injurious effects of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s, 1½d, 2s, 3d, and 4s. 6d, by all chemists.

Pure Manufacture.

J. T. DAVENPORT,

33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

CASTLE & COOKE, LIMITED.

Dealer in Sewing Machines.

Castles & Cooke, Limited.

L. F. Prescott

Fort Street, near Hotel.

FAVORS NEGRO LABOR.

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ANGLICAN CHURCH**List of Property Now Owned by It.**

Seventeen Pieces of Real Estate Scattered About the Islands Belong to this Church.

The growth of a branch of the Church in any country is not only to be estimated by statistics of the numbers in its communion, but by the foothold it obtains through the acquisition of real estate. So long as a congregation is content to worship in buildings which are not owned by the body corporate of the Church, there is no guarantee that it may not at any time be broken up. But let it acquire a local habitation secured for ever to the Church, and whatever vicissitudes the congregation may experience, it cannot be disinherited. Anglican Churchmen should bear in mind, when they look to Canterbury as the Mother of the Anglican Communion, that the grand Cathedral of that city stands on lands conveyed to Saint Augustine by King Ethelbert thirteen hundred years ago. They will then perceive how much the possibilities of the future are bound up with the possession of real estate.

It is proposed in this article to lay before our readers the steps that have been taken in this direction during the present episcopate, that is since 1872.

In 1872 the Anglican Church in Hawaii was the owner, in fee simple, of two pieces of real estate:

1—By a deed dated October 13, 1887, half an acre at Paiau was given to the Trustees by Charles Notley, Esq., and the late Theo. H. Davies, Esq. A portion of this set apart for a cemetery was consecrated July 28, 1889.

2—By a deed dated October 9, 1893, from L. Aseu and others, an additional half of an acre was added to the site at Makapala, on which a schoolroom was subsequently built.

3—By a deed dated March 11th, 1896, conveyed to the Trustees a lane leading to the premises at Makapala.—Diocesan Magazine.

acre at Makapala, Kohala, was conveyed to the Trustees for \$140. On this S. Paul's church for the Chinese was built and consecrated February 10, 1889.

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Japan and the Cable.

It is stated that the Japanese Government will present to the Diet next session a bill authorizing the contribution of a certain sum to the project of a United States Pacific cable from New York via Japan and Hongkong to the Philippines. This is the enterprise on account of which Mr. Scrimser paid a visit to Japan in the early part of the year. It is stated that telegraphic rates to Europe and America will be reduced by one-half when the line is completed.—Japan Mail.

MISSION SOCIETY**Good Meeting at Puna-hou on Saturday.**

Progress of the Society's Album Project
—Interesting Address by the
Mori Lecturer.

In earnest and often impassioned words, last Saturday evening, Rawei, the New Zealand evangelist, urged the cause of his race before an audience of over 200 descendants of men and women who, like himself, had devoted their lives to missionary work and helping to civilize their fellow-men.

The occasion was the monthly meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, held at Oahu College, and the utterances of the evangelist were listened to by all with intense interest.

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 p.m. by President A. F. Cooke with one of the largest audiences present in the annals of the society. After the customary opening exercises, Secretary Lorin Andrews, for the Board of Managers, reported that the board recommended the election by the society of an entertainment committee of five, to have charge of the entertainments in connection with the monthly meetings. The resolution, after some discussion, was adopted, and the following were elected as such committee: Lorin Andrews, Mrs. Mary Frear, Mrs. Richards, Mr. French and Mrs. L. Andrews.

The report of the committee having charge of the proposed missionary album showed the continued interest of all to whom the subject had been broached and letters from all parts of the United States were read by Miss Mattie E. Chamberlain expressing the greatest enthusiasm in the project. It is expected that the album will be published within a year.

Mrs. Frear read many entertaining extracts from journals published at Punahoa over twenty years ago, many of the then contributors and scholars being present at the meeting.

Rev. Mr. Westervelt made a short but interesting address on Honolulu of the past and present, and then Rawei was introduced by the president, and addressed the meeting, explaining his work in New Zealand among the Maoris and their national traits and characteristics. He spoke ably and with great feeling, and at the close of his remarks answered many questions asked as to his people, their condition and surroundings.

When he ceased Mr. O. H. Gulick said that he had just listened to the best missionary talk he had heard for many years, and in behalf of the society, thanked Mr. Rawei and wished him success in his mission. These remarks were vigorously applauded.

Mr. Frank Damon suggested a collection to aid Mr. Rawei's work, and \$50 was immediately collected and twice that amount further subscribed.

Rawei thanked the society heartily, saying he had no idea that he would receive a donation from them on coming to the meeting. He then, at the request of several members, sang two Maori songs, accompanying himself on his guitar. They were beautifully rendered and received great applause.

On December 7, 1877, a small piece of land intersecting the Wailuku premises was purchased from Kahalehu for \$100.

9—On June 16, 1878, the premises of S. Cross, Lahaina, containing 1 acre 33 fathoms, with stone house, dormitory, etc., were purchased from the Devonport Sisters for \$900.

10—On May 15, 1879, a piece of land at Honokaa, Hawaii, containing 2 20-100 acres was conveyed to the Trustees by Royal Patent. A portion of this land was consecrated for a cemetery on June 21, 1885.

11—On September 30, 1881, a piece of land containing 1.58 acres was purchased from the Board of Education at Wailuku, Oahu, for \$50.

12—On July 24, 1883, the Union Mill Co. of Kohala granted a piece of land at Puehuehu containing 37-100 acre on which the church of St. Augustine was built and consecrated, February 10, 1884.

13—On January 31, 1885, the late Queen Emma made a gift of the addition to the Cathedral site abutting on Emma street, with the house upon it occupied by the Rev. V. H. Kinst. On this site St. Peter's Church for the Chinese Congregation was subsequently built and consecrated March 1, 1889.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.**

Friday, October 6.

Schr. Mokoli, Dower, from Molokai.

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Schr. Kanai, Bruhn, from Kaanapali, Oct. 6; 4,000 bags sugar, 1 pkgs. sundries.

Saturday, October 7.

Schr. Honolulu, A. Olsen, from San Francisco, Sept. 13; Palau, Oct. 6; lumber and 4 passengers.

Schr. Mikahia, Pederson, from Maikawai, Sept. 6; 1,800 bags sugar, 53 bags taro, 15 pkgs. sundries.

Schr. Ada, Mowes, from Hanalei; 800 bags rice.

Schr. Helene, Weisbarth, from Palihi, Oct. 6; 2,800 bags sugar, 90 head cattle, 15 hogs.

Schr. Lady, from Oahu.

Schr. Mokoli, Dower, from Molokai Oct. 6.

Schr. Noeau, Wyman, 15 hrs. from Eleele.

U. S. A. T. Sheridan, Pierce, 6 days 23 hrs. 35 min., from San Francisco, with troops to Manila, to U. S. quartermaster.

Sunday, October 8.

Schr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, 10 hrs. from Nawiliwili; 17 bds. hides, 10 pkgs. sundries.

Schr. Kilohana, Thompson, 8 hrs. from Kaanapali.

Schr. Mani, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kahului; 218 sacks potatoes, 85 sacks corn, 168 sacks taro, 56 pkgs. hides, 1 horse, 151 hogs, 138 pkgs. sundries.

Schr. Waialeale, Green, 14 hrs. from Kapaa.

Schr. Gaelic, Finch, from Yokohama, Sept. 29; pass. and msde. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Monday, October 9.

U. S. transport Glenogle, R. D. Jones, from San Francisco, Oct. 1; 720 soldiers for Manila.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, October 6.

Schr. Coptic, Rinder, China and Japan.

Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Hana-

mau.

Schr. Nihau, Gregory, Eleele.

Schr. Kinau, Clark, Hilo.

U. S. A. T. Grant, Buford, Manila.

Schr. Kauleouli, Iauhu, Hawaii.

Schr. Moi Wahine, Kuanakakai, windward ports.

Saturday, October 7.

Schr. James Makée, Tullett, Kapaa, U. S. transport Tacoma, Buford, Manila.

Schr. Kilauea Hou, Mosher, Mauna-

lei.

Schr. Golden Gate, Pahia, Kaunakakai.

Sunday, October 8.

U. S. transport Centennial, Eagles, San Francisco.

Am. schr. Olga, Ipsen, Puget Sound.

Am. bkt. Omega, Harrington, Puget Sound.

Schr. Gaelic, Finch, San Francisco.

Monday, October 9.

For Lahaina, Hilo and way ports, per schr. Kinau, Oct. 6.—W. Walker, J. E. Bush, E. R. Hendry, Dr. F. A. Bowman, Dr. Winslow, H. J. Harrison, Capt. Ewart, Capt. McAlip, J. D. Kennedy, G. Hons, Miss Scrimger, Captain Matson, Rev. J. Kamakele, O. G. Traphagen, Will E. Fisher, Emil Yarnotsky, C. W. Eccles, Mrs. J. G. Ward, Miss Ward.

For China and Japan, per schr. Gaelic, Oct. 8.—Mrs. C. A. Robertson, Mrs. D. C. Little and daughter, A. Humburg, E. W. Graham, Mrs. Parker, child and maid, Dr. C. B. Wood, B. Moseley, Lieutenant Sanford, V. Y. Scantlebury, S. M. Ballou and wife, C. G. Ballentyn, Mrs. Lovejoy, C. E. Le Munyon, C. B. Whiting.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Agate, Am. bk., 595 tons (at Department Bay)—Coal thence Molokai, by Welch & Co.

B. P. Cheney, Am. bk., 1,260 tons—Coal from Tacoma to Honolulu.

Aloha, Am. schr., 742 tons—Pass. and msde. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian line, by Williams, Diamond & Co.

Archer, Am. bkt., 845 tons—Pass. and msde. San Francisco to Hilo, in Planter's line, by Welch & Co.

Lucile, Am. sh., 1,297 tons (at Tacoma)—Coal thence to Honolulu.

Mauna Ala, Haw. bk., 779 tons—Pass. and msde. San Francisco to Honolulu, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

Geo. W. Watson, Am. schr., 397 tons (now at Blakeley)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Renton, Holmes & Co.

Reaper, Am. sh., 1,358 tons—Has been purchased by A. P. Lorentzen, Terms private.

S. C. Allen, Am. bk., 632 tons—Pass. and msde. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

FOREIGN PORTS.

TACOMA—Sailed, Sept. 28, ship, Occidental, for Honolulu.

PORT GAMBLE—Sailed, Sept. 29, schr. Nokomis, for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Sept. 30, brig J. D. Spreckels, from Mahukona; schr. Eva, from Kahului, Cleared, Sept. 30, bk. Roderick Dhu, for Hilo, bkt. Irmgard, for Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—in port, Sept. 30, schr. Nokomis, for Honolulu.

HONGKONG—Arrived, prior to Sept. 30, Br. stmr. Doric, from Honolulu.

MANILA—Sailed, Sept. 30, stmr. Ohio, for San Francisco via Hongkong and Guam.

BORN.

CHILLINGWORTH—in Honolulu, October 6, to the wife of S. F. Chillingworth, a son.

SIMS—in this city, October 7, 1899, Katie E., beloved wife of W. R. Sims, and daughter of the late Chas. H. Rose, aged 29 years.

GERMANY PAYS FEE: THE CAROLINES.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—The German Government today paid into the Spanish treasury the sum of 25,000,000 pesetas, the price of the Caroline Islands.

The swipes joints at Iwilei are again causing annoyance to the residents of that district. Almost every night is made hideous by the disgraceful conduct of swipes fiends. Wholesale arrests only will put a stop to this horror, as the poison is easily procured and residents say the joints are in full swing again the day following a raid by the police and the destruction of all liquor seized.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Nawiliwili, per schr. Mikahia, Oct. 8.—A. S. Wilcox and wife, W. H. Rice, A. Cropp, L. E. Pinkham, F. Carter, Miss C. Palecki, F. A. Vickery, H. Frohlich, F. von Seden, J. Bergstrom, J. W. Hall, L. Kee, J. Kohoeho, C. Yick, Can Chock, and 73 deck.

From Eleele, per schr. Noeau, Oct. 7.—J. R. Spencer and 6 deck.

From Yokohama, per schr. Mikahia, Oct. 7.—A. W. Bash, Mrs. A. W. Bash, Miss C. Bash, Miss Mary Bash, Mrs. Sarah Beers, J. H. Benedict, L. A. Blumberg, T. J. Bourne, Miss Virginia Cranna, W. G. Cox, Mrs. E. H. Conner, Miss Conger, Harry De Gray, F. Deardorff, Mrs. F. Deardorff, Master S. W. S. Davidson, Geo. Fredericks, Lieut. G. E. Geim, U.S.N., Mrs. G. E. Geim, Chas. Hardy, Dr. F. A. Hardy, T. Ikeda, H. W. Lee, Jas. H. Love, H. M. Martin, Miss Margaret Moore, Victor Marsh, Col. J. W. Pope, Miss Pierce, B. M. Stiebel, Dr. E. A. Seal, R. Sano, Wm. M. Swart, Rev. J. B. Slocum, Mrs. J. B. Slocum, Maj. G. B. Urmston, Lai Tai Wing, Dr. H. D. Wilson, C. Yoenger, Thos. Davie.

From Maui, per schr. Maui, Oct. 8.—C. P. Grimwood and wife, Miss S. Ke-kahuna, Miss R. Haynesden, David Kaapa, R. J. Place, J. McKay, W. H. Campbell, W. Dunn, T. F. Sanborn, Rev. Kakani, wife and child, Miss Kalimi, C. K. Chow, C. Ferguson and wife, A. Garvie, P. Krog, G. Horner, D. Lyman, Dr. Winslow, S. Berliner, H. J. Harrison, A. P. Boller, S. Parker, J. D. Holt, W. Stoddard, Alama and wife, D. K. Unauna and wife, Miss Sheldon, Miss King, A. A. Wilder, Mr. Meier, L. A. Thurston, J. B. Castle, W. O. Smith, R. R. Berg, Captain McLeod, Captain W. I. McAlip, W. Bal, R. S. Moore, W. H. Lambert, C. M. Logue, R. W. Wileox and 82 deck.

From Paauhau, per schr. Helene, Oct. 6.—J. A. Moore, A. Madden.

From Kaanapali, per schr. Kaanai, Oct. 6.—F. Haynesden and wife, G. Hedemann, C. Cowden.

From Makaweli, per schr. Mikahia, Oct. 7.—J. Scott, J. Blackie, S. H. Comstock, From San Francisco, per schr. Honolulu, Sept. 13.—Carrie T. Johnstone, Maud T. Johnstone, Harold W. Johnstone, Norman J. Higgle.

From Kaunakakai, per schr. Lehua, Oct. 7.—W. C. Gregg, Mrs. M. McCriston, A. G. Stoddard, 4 deck passengers.

Departed.

For Lahaina, Hilo and way ports, per schr. Kinau, Oct. 6.—W. Walker, J. E. Bush, E. R. Hendry, Dr. F. A. Bowman, Dr. Winslow, H. J. Harrison, Capt. Ewart, Capt. McAlip, J. D. Kennedy, G. Hons, Miss Scrimger, Captain Matson, Rev. J. Kamakele, O. G. Traphagen, Will E. Fisher, Emil Yarnotsky, C. W. Eccles, Mrs. J. G. Ward, Miss Ward.

For San Francisco, per schr. Gaelic, Oct. 8.—Mrs. C. A. Robertson, Mrs. D. C. Little and daughter, A. Humburg, E. W. Graham, Mrs. Parker, child and maid, Dr. C. B. Wood, B. Moseley, Lieutenant Sanford, V. Y. Scantlebury, S. M. Ballou and wife, C. G. Ballentyn, Mrs. Lovejoy, C. E. Le Munyon, C. B. Whiting.

CHARTERED FOR ISLAND PORTS.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The America Maru will arrive from San Francisco about October 20.

The California & Oriental Steamship Company's steamer Carlisle City is booked to leave Yokohama today for San Francisco via Honolulu and San Diego.

The United States army transport Ohio, from Manila for San Francisco with troops September 20, is going via Guam. This means she will probably call at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The Texas Rangers sail on the Sheridan today at 4 o'clock, and with them go three companies of the Thirty-second in command of Major R. E. L. Spence. The troops will march through the streets to the ferry at noon. The remainder of the Thirty-second Regiment will embark tomorrow on the Glenogle and the Charles Nelson. The Valencia, Zealandia and City of Para are scheduled to sail next Thursday. The Pennsylvania, with the Washington Regiment, is due Wednesday, and the Tartar with the Kansas is due next Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—In the port of the City of Sydney and the Rio de Janeiro, which have been chartered by the Government, the Pacific Mail Company has secured two fine British steamships that will load in Hongkong and make the regular run to this port. They are the Algoa and the On Lang. The first was secured from the Algoa Steamship Company Limited. Her gross tonnage is 7,575. The On Lang belongs to the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited. Her gross tonnage is 2,802, net 1,757. The America Maru, which was delayed in Yokohama by fire in her bunkers, is heading straight for San Francisco. She will not stop at Honolulu, so that she can sail from this port on schedule time, October 14th. She is due here on October 9. Her Honolulu freight was loaded into the Algoa, which left Yokohama on the same day as the America.

The United States transport Centennial discharged her load of horses destined for Manila at Iringard wharf and as soon as coaled will return to San Francisco. The Centennial has had some troubles of her own since she was here last year. She went aground off the Island of Luzon and was thought to be a total loss, but was finally saved and returned to San Francisco. She will leave here for that city on Sunday, to get another load of horses. The present program is for her to forward to Manila after that with the horses she landed here last night. The Centennial is in charge of Captain S. G. Orr, quartermaster, and has 18 soldiers and 23 civilian teamsters on board. Her officers are Captain J. C. Eagles, First Officer W. H. John, Second Officer John F. Heidler, Chief Engineer Frank A. Jones and Steward T. Murray. Mr. Murray was here a year ago with the New York troops. The Centennial brought forty private horses, for officers of the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth and Thirty-second Regiments. Unlike most of the transports she has gang planks up and down which the horse can walk, so that only those unable to stand need be hoisted. The Centennial's horses will stay here till she goes to San Francisco and back for another load.

TRANSPORTS COMING.

1st of Those Scheduled to Arrive Here Within Two Weeks.

The following is the schedule of the sailings of United States transports from San Francisco and Portland, to arrive at Honolulu during the coming two weeks. The big transports have all abandoned the northern route and will coal here: Glenogle and Charles Nelson, from San Francisco, on October 1; Valencia and Zealandia, from San Francisco, on October 5; City of Para, from San Francisco, about October 5; Manuane, from San Francisco, about October 10; City of Rio and Sikh, from Portland, October 3 or 4; Hancock, from San Francisco, between October 15 and 20. These cover all transports whose sailing dates from San Francisco can now be definitely settled. Chas. J. Webster, the United States transport agent, who has had an experience of over twenty years in the quartermaster's department in San Francisco, has made every preparation for the quick coaling and despatch of the transports, and Albert Berry will have charge of the weighing of the coal.

NATIVE JUDGES FOR SAMOA.

Official Reports Indicate a Very satisfactory State of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Late official advices from Samoa contain accounts of recent meetings of the provisional government at Apia, at which steps were taken to have native judges try cases between natives and native officials, to solemnize marriages and keep tax records of property owned by the Samoans. Two judges, Tagao and Toomata, were chosen, one being an adherent of the former King Malietoa and the other a Matafana.

The provisional authorities have settled the claim of the heirs of the late King Malietoa Liupepe and rejected the claim of the secretary of the late Samoa Government. Captain Preedy of the British ship Torch was given several warrants against natives for capital crimes, which will be turned over to Chief Lauati for execution. The proceedings indicate an entirely pacific condition of affairs on the islands.

SINKING OF A STEAMER.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—The steamer Clyde, running between St. Louis and Memphis, sank last night about twenty-five miles below Cairo. The boat was valued at \$30,000 and insured for \$20,000. No lives were lost.

HOSPITAL SHIP SAILS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The hospital ship Missouri, the most commodious and best hospital ship in the service, sailed today for Manila, passing out of Sandy Hook at 2:30 p. m.

ANOTHER STEAMER LINE.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 29.—J. S. Kimball, the millionaire lumber dealer, and the Santa Fe Company, have closed arrangements for two steamship lines to run out of this port, one to run south to Central American ports, and the other between San Diego and Honolulu.

The only point left unsettled is whether San Diego or San Francisco is to be the terminus. The Kimball company insist on the latter place, and the Santa Fe Company are equally determined that it shall be San Diego.

Three new vessels are now building for the lines, and one of them will be started very shortly.

The British bark East African, British ship Drummuir and British ship Champion have been chartered at Newcastle for Honolulu.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

by the Government Survey, published Every Monday.

Barometer corrected to 32° F. and sea level, and after the 1st of October for standard gravity of Lat. 46°. This correction is .06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.